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## YUMA COUNTY.

**Her Rich Mines—The La Fortuna and King of Arizona—Great Mineral Wealth Yet Undeveloped—Castle Dome Lead Mines.**

The County Lies Directly in the Main Gold Belt that Begins in Alaska and Ends in Mexico.

The following article is extracted from Governor Murphy's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior and is an interesting presentation of facts regarding some of the mineral resources of Yuma county, and a description of two of the richest gold mines; also something of the Castle Dome lead mines.

### KING OF ARIZONA.

The gold-bearing property known as the King of Arizona, has been transferred to the King of Arizona Mining and Milling Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, with a capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of a par value of \$1 each. This company owns four full claims—the Homestake, the King of Arizona, the Last Hope, and the Macho Buzo. The district lies about thirty-five miles due east of the Castle Dome Landing on the Colorado River. It is north of the Gila River and about 40 miles from Mohave Summit, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. This is the nearest station on the railway. There are several other locations besides those conveyed to the King of Arizona. The Homestake location covers the chief workings up to this date. There is on this claim a strong vein of gold-bearing quartz. This ore vein has three well-marked divisions or layers. On the hanging wall there is a soft layer from 1 to 3 1/2 inches wide, which averages about \$2,800 per ton in value. Next below this there is a middle layer or body of quartz about 30 inches thick, which will average about \$800 to \$1,000 per ton in value. The remainder of the vein, so far as it is exposed by the shaft, averages about \$24 per ton. Test holes have been drilled 3 feet deep into the foot wall, and all are in the shaft by which the exposure of the nature of the vein has been made is 200 feet deep and follows the dip of the hanging wall a distance of 40 feet easterly and 30 feet westerly. There shows a continuity of vein, having the same characters and values developed by the shaft. The hill rises rapidly both east and west of the shaft so that the height of backs on the ledge above the drift is greater than at the shaft. A point about 30 feet west of the shaft and on a level with the collar of the shaft the vein has been crossed from wall to wall, showing it is 18 feet wide at that point. The ore in the crosscut is of about the same grade as that in the shaft. The croppings of the vein may be followed for some 700 feet of the Homestake shaft to a second opening, known as "The King of Arizona Shaft." This shaft is about 50 feet deep, and by means of drill holes the vein is shown to be 11 feet in width and has an average value of \$100 per ton. At a point 300 feet east of the Homestake shaft a tunnel has been made which crosses the vein 100 feet below the surface. At this point the hanging wall vein is 18 inches wide and has an average value of \$50 per ton. The tunnel then passes through 30 feet of vein matter running about \$3 per ton, thence through 7 feet of ore carrying \$25 per ton to the foot wall. The total distance from hanging wall to foot wall along this tunnel is 40 feet. A drift has been run along the foot wall to the Homestake shaft at a distance of 300 feet, and the average value of the ore exposed is \$14 per ton.

### LA FORTUNA MINE.

In the early days of gold discovery of California, 1848, when the news reached the gold miners of Sonora, there was a general exodus of the able-bodied men who were able to get away northwest to the new El Dorado in California, and the state of Sonora contributed many men to the mining population. They took the old road, which was known as the "camino real," from Estancia and Altar northwestward, nearly parallel to the El Estero de San Juan, a ridge known as the Gila range, just north of our present boundary. The road led to Yuma, and in passing the Gila range they went within a few feet or yards of a very modest outcrop of quartz which no one seemed to consider of sufficient value to merit attention. That humble and insignificant quartz outcrop is today the outcrop of the great Fortuna mine. It is situated on the westward slope and nearly at the base of the range of mountains called on some of the old maps the Gila range. This trend northwesterly and reaches nearly to the Gila river at the point now known as El Estero. The railway in its course to Yuma passes around the northwest point of this range. Where the rocks are exposed at that point they are mostly of homogeneous granite, of gray color and weathered out at the surface, which, however, are much pitted as if by decomposition of some soft substance. But beyond these low-lying hills of granite there are big outcrops of rock which to the experienced eye indicate stratified formations. They are indeed stratified, for the bulk of the range southward and southwesterly is composed of regular stratified, laminated, hard gneissic rock. I use the word "gneissic" in a very general and comprehensive sense, for you can describe these rocks with much more accuracy if you localize them as mica schists and hornblende schists, with interbedded quartzite beds, especially in the upper part of the series, with green slates, supposed to be stains of copper and decomposition of copper ore, which they probably are, although there are peculiarities of color, and some yellow colors, which indicate to me the presence of some other minerals, possibly tellurium, which by its decomposition has given these colors. The fact remains, however, that the billion from the upper part of the vein contains more copper than it now contains in the lower levels of the mine. The workings which have been carried on here have developed conditions of things which could not be foretold from an inspection of the outcrop. The vein or lode appears to be a chimney, not a continuous ore body, nor a continuous vein with an ore body or chimney or chute upon it. As remarked the outcroppings indicate that there is no very great longitudinal extension of this ore body. The vein is remarkable first in this limited outcrop; second, in its continuity in depth, its continued satisfactory richness, and the promise it gives of enrichment by further veins dipping into it on the foot-wall sides. Some facts in regard to the product or yield: The ore paid from the surface. The product or ore extracted up to the time has been about 80 tons per day, which is sold to the 30-stamp mill, each stamp of which crushes about 4 tons in every twenty-four hours. The extraction is chiefly and largely by power drills. A force of 80 men is employed by this mine and mill. The greater part of the labor underground and mining is done by compressed air. The lode, I was told, was 6 to 15 feet wide. This large space permits the use of power drills to great advantage. In the material hoisted there are fragments of the wall rocks, some of which are three or four inches in size, some of which

mill. They would prefer to reject most of this wall rock, but it does not mill it, and there is a chance of some of it containing gold. From these 80 tons of rock crushed daily the average product is perhaps \$48,000 worth of gold per month. Some months they have produced as high as \$60,000.

In the region of the Fortuna mine the formations appear to be wholly of mica slate and hornblende slate, with some arenaceous layers like old micaceous sandstones and quartzites. The mine is surrounded by black hornblende slates and mica slates, dipping southward and southwestward at an angle of about 45 degrees, and these slates are very evenly laminated, ridge after ridge. This is apparently a continuous body stretching to a distance of two or three miles, and showing a thickness at right angles to the stratification of no less than 4,000 or 5,000, or perhaps 10,000 feet, and there is no evidence whatever of plication. The stratification is flat and as regular as the leaves of a book. Usually we detect more or less plication or folding in such a section, but there is no evidence of any folding whatever in this series. There is, however, a great difference in the composition of the layers of these rocky ridges, now all turned black upon the surface—a condition of coloring which seems to attend all the rock outcrops along the lower Colorado, and the origin of which, though discussed by Humboldt after noting similar blackening of the rocks along the Orinoco, has not yet been satisfactorily explained. This general blackening of the surface hides the changes of composition, which may be noted by careful and close inspection. In some places hornblende slates are more developed than the mica slates and at others the micaceous schistose characters predominate and are accompanied by layers of quartzite interbedded three or four feet in thickness, sometimes three or four inches, and some foliated quartz having little mica in it. These quartz beds are members of the series, but have been located as ledges and, it is claimed, are gold bearing. The quartz has little or no resemblance to vein quartz, and yet at several points in the outcrop there are stains of green color, apparently from the decomposition of ore like that which has given green stains to the croppings of the Fortuna.

Several dike-like seams or veins of white albite or soda feldspar cut directly across the bedding of the mica slate series. These feldspar dikes do not appear to have any relation to the ore bearing veins or lode of the Fortuna. These dikes are extremely irregular and appear to have filled cross fractures or breaks of the regular strata. Coarse granite was noted at the northern point of the Gila range, along the railroad, but no evidence was found in the existence of stratified Paleozoic or secondary rocks. The mica slates series referred to is the Huronian or Archean.

### CASTLE DOME DISTRICT.

The veins of the Castle Dome district may be said to have been rediscovered in 1863, for it was evident that they had been anciently worked, as already stated in the historical introduction. The metal had been taken out from many of the veins by the ancient miners, and a deep shaft from 6 to 15 feet in continuous lines of trenches, in some places for 50 to 100 feet or more. These old workings were found to be safe guides to good metal bearing ground to the surface. Well worn trails leading off from these pits to the banks of the Gila river, some 18 miles distant, and the ruins of some rude smelting furnaces, indicate that the ores were carried to the Gila, probably on the backs of Indians, and that they were smelted there, whether by the Aztecs or the early-active Spanish explorer is not known. Since 1863 these veins have been worked almost continuously, and are now yielding silver-lead ore of most excellent quality, which is shipped to San Francisco. The claims were worked by the prospectors without capital until October, 1870. Up to January 1, 1892, there had not been an investment of over \$200 in building or permanent improvements. The climate is such that men can work the year round without more protection than is afforded by brush, hats or tents. The veins crop out on a rolling plain or mesa at the base of the Castle Dome range, a very rugged and picturesque group of mountains trending northwest and southeast, rising near the center to the remarkable dome-shaped summit with precipitous sides, looking like a huge round castle or building with a dome. It is a noted landmark, being visible from a great distance in all directions. It was originally called "Capitol Dome" by the officers at Fort Yuma in 1833, from the fancied resemblance to the dome of the capitol at Washington. This mountain range, being but sparsely watered, has never been convenient to prospect and very little is yet known of its structure or mineral value. The mines are usually reached from Yuma by driving to Gila City and thence to the mine, from 16 to 18 miles east and inland from the river. The claims are numerous. Some have been patented and worked to a depth of 200 feet or more. The veins are remarkably regular and well formed. The ore is galena, carrying about 30 ounces of silver to each ton. The veins trend in a general northwest and southeast course and are nearly vertical. The outcrops are indicated by outlying masses of weathered worn crystals of fluorapatite, which is the chief veinstone. Calcite and gypsum are also found, and in some of the veins there is a veinstone of quartz dispersed in sheets or "combs" along the walls or in distinct sheets in the center. Magnetite spar and barite are also associated in layers. The thickness of these veins is usually from 2 to 3 feet, sometimes from 8 to 12 feet, wide. There are veins also only a few inches in width. In general the veins are well filled with ore. This ore occurs in sheets or benches scattered through the veinstone and commonly known among the miners as ball metal. In one mine in the district a mass of nearly solid ore 8 feet thick was found. At or near the water level, where the galenite has decomposed, both carbonate and sulphate of lead are found associated with a pale-green fluorite and an abundance of crystallized yellow wulfenite, another occurrence giving evidence of the presence of molybdenum in galenite. The rocks of the district are compact fine-grained mica and clay slates standing nearly on edge and traversed by numerous dikes or intrusive masses of a chocolate-colored porphyry.

### Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of obnoxious bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hottel's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeiters when buying.

### Notice.

Commencing June 1st our price on ice to our patrons has been and still continues to be one-half cent per pound.

EDWIN G. POOLE.

## ARIZONA.

**Her Great Resources—Splendid Soil—Fine Climate.**

**Agriculture One of the Important Industries of Arizona.**

**No Fertilization of the Soil Necessary—Silt Deposited by Irrigation Renders the Soil Rich in the Element of Fertility.**

The Climate Conditions Favorable to a Great Variety of Marketable Produce.

The following report from the director of the experiment station, is published as giving a fair resume of the conclusions which have been reached in regard to agriculture in this territory:

One of the most encouraging signs of the times in connection with Arizona is the growth of her agricultural interests. These interests, by creating a settled population and certain sources of wealth, insure the Territory, as a whole, against those excessive fluctuations in population and finance which are so often observed in purely mining communities. Although but a small percentage of the total area of Arizona is under cultivation, yet when the actual amount and productiveness of these lands is considered, the place of agriculture among the industries of the Territory is very important. Arizona has and always will have land in excess of the water supply available for irrigation, without which agriculture can, excepting in rare instances, hardly be considered. Out of about 72,000,000 acres in the Territory only 5,700,000 acres are privately owned, of which about 450,000 acres are under irrigation ditch. For the total amount of land under ditch there is not sufficient water in all instances to insure crops; but in time there can be little doubt that the storage and development of water will lead to the successful irrigation of much more than the area under ditch.

The future of agriculture in Arizona is, without question, more than usually good, and for the reason that the conditions of soil, irrigation, and climate combine to produce an uncommon variety and amount of marketable produce. The soil of Arizona, as is usual with the soils of arid regions, are rich in the elements of fertility, requiring only the ever-needed water, skill and industry in their management to secure abundant returns. The fertility of cultivated soils in irrigated regions is further assured by the deposit of silt brought upon the land with irrigation water. The problems of fertilization, which become so serious in humid sections, are therefore of much less importance here and not to be so carefully reckoned with in connection with the future of our agriculture.

The most marked advantage in connection with agriculture and horticulture, especially in southern Arizona, is the climate. From January to June the temperature resembles that of spring and early summer in the latitude of Kentucky. From June to September the climate is of subtropical fervor, while from September to November there is a second mild season, from November to January, though subject to sharp frosts in some Arizona, is not seriously or even uncomfortably cold.

Owing to this combination of seasons a remarkable variety of crops may be found in the same locality at different times of the year. Strawberries, which flourish in Greenland, may be found on the same hillsides with dates and peaches from Sahara. Alfalfa, the great forage of the arid West, flourishes alongside with wheat, corn, and sorghum, respectively characteristic of Minnesota, Illinois, and Kansas. Oranges, lemons, and olives from California may be found in the same neighborhood with peanuts and sweet potatoes from Virginia. In brief, many of the leading crops of both temperate and subtropical countries, which are not affected by a too arid atmosphere or by the frosts of winter, flourish in southern Arizona. In northern Arizona, where the temperatures more resemble those of the northern States, many of the more distinctly temperate-region crops flourish, such as potatoes, apples, and various small fruits. When, with this diversity of products is coupled a healthful, and for the most of the year agreeable, climate, it will be seen that agricultural in Arizona possesses distinct advantages.

Go to Geo. Paxton's store and get all kinds of fruit, vegetables, cigars, tobacco, bread, cakes, pies, etc. Quick sales and small profits is my motto.

You like rolled wheat for breakfast. Shorey has just received a fresh supply in bulk—4 pounds for 25c.

### SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Yuma: JOHN W. DORRINGTON, Plaintiff

vs. MARY RYAN, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for Yuma County, and the complaint filed in said Yuma County, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

In the name of the Territory of Arizona to Mary Ryan, Defendant, greeting:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for Yuma County, and answer the complaint therein filed with the Clerk of said District Court, at Yuma, in said county, within ten days after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this said County, or if

served out of this said County, and within this said Judicial District, then within twenty days thereafter, or in all other cases within thirty days thereafter, the times above mentioned being exclusive of the day of service, (the said action is brought to obtain a decree, quieting the Plaintiff in his title and possession of that certain lot and piece of land described in the complaint on file herein to which reference is made, against all claims thereto by the Defendant, Mary Ryan, or anyone claiming through or under her, after the commencement of this action,) or judgment by default will be taken against you as prayed for in Plaintiff's complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for Yuma County, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1900.

[Seal] C. H. BRINLEY,

Clerk of said District Court.

First pub. Sept. 5.

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## POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Hon. Dick Croker has wiped up the floor with the Hon. D. B. Hill and thrown him over the ropes in the name of harmony.

Mr. Bryan insists upon managing his own campaign. After the election Chairman Jones may retaliate by insisting that the Nebraska statesman do his own hospital nursing.

There are two kinds of men—those who go ahead and do the things they are expected to do, or are paid to do, and those who always have the best of excuses for their continued failures. And the man who is good at making excuses is rarely good for anything else.

There was no candidate against Hon. Ben. Tillman in the South Carolina primary, yet out of 88,000 ballots cast the name of the distinguished pitchforker was scratched from over 30,000 of them. Mr. Bryan's confidential adviser and balance-wheel appears to be losing caste among his fellow citizens.

Mention has previously been made herein regarding the hampering effect on mining development of the recent unwise order of the Interior department concerning the cutting of timber on mining claims. The order bears particularly hard upon that worthy class of claim holders who evince honest effort to develop their claims. In its general wisdom and application it resembles the time-hallowed command not to go near the water till one has learned to swim. The order ties the hands of many miners, and is considered simply as one of the usual official mistakes.—Mining Scientific Press.

### AT SAN JUAN.

A story of Roosevelt and an Arizona Rough Rider is going the rounds of the press, and it is so good an illustration of typical Arizona pluck that we publish it. The Rough Rider referred to won a commission in the regular army and is now doing duty in the Philippines. Here is the story: "During the storming of San Juan hill, said Governor Roosevelt, while remarking on the extreme heat as he journeyed through Kansas, 'I was requested by one of my men to betake myself to the very hottest region, but when it comes a hot day I always congratulate myself that I didn't go.'"

There was a young fellow from Arizona, Bugby by name, who was shot straight across the top of the head. I happened to overtake him, and saw the way the blood was streaming down his face that he was in no condition to stay in the front. Riding up by his side I tapped him on the arm and said, 'you go to the rear.'

"Well, I'll never forget the face that fellow turned toward me. It was one mass of blood, and this added horrible fierceness to the look he gave me."

"You go to hell," he said as he struck out on a run up the hill.

"I couldn't forget such a fellow and got him a commission in the regular army. He is now in the Philippines."